

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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SIR THOMAS BEEVOR, BART.

On his proposition for placing

MR. COBBETT

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Kensington, 7th January 1824.

SIR, THERE is, in the long run, nothing like fair and open dealing; and, therefore, I shall, when I have inserted your Advertisement, speak my mind upon it as freely as if I were a party not at all concerned in the matter. Half the misfortunes and miseries of life may be fairly ascribed to that species of *hypocrisy*, which receives a softening under the name of *affectation*, this being again softened by the name, *modesty*. I shall not play the hypocrite; but shall, without any reserve, and with the full assurance that abuse enormous will be poured

out upon me, say just what I think upon the subject.

"To the Public.—After consulting with several Gentlemen upon the subject, I, in consequence of our unanimous decision, and for the purpose of obtaining the concurrence and co-operation of others, hereby give an invitation to all such Gentlemen as wish to see Mr. COBBETT placed in the House of Commons, to meet me at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, London, on Tuesday, the 2d of March next, in order to devise effectual means for accomplishing that purpose, which, in the present critical situation of the country, I deem to be of the greatest importance to the welfare of that country.

THOMAS B. BEEVOR.

Hargham, near Attleborough, Norfolk, Dec. 26, 1823.

First, Sir, let me offer you my sincere thanks for the great honour that you have done me. If I had had any thing to do in putting forth the advertisement, the place should not have been the *Crown and Anchor*; because I happen to know, that the man who keeps that tavern is, somehow or other, so situated, as to be afraid of my name, used in this kind of way. I am pretty sure

that the poor fellow will have been frightened half to death by your having named his house. *The Westminster Rump* and the *Aristocratic Clubs*, nay, those whom the "loyal" call "*acquitted felons*;" all meet under the roof of this same tavern. The keeper of it is not *afraid* of *these* quarrelling with one another. They all agree perfectly well. Aye, I dare say, poor OTTEY would say, these *mice* and *rats*, though they do not very well like each other, have no deadly mutual hatred; but, different indeed is it with regard to the *cat*!

As to the *object* of your proposition, it is what I have long wished for. So early as the year 1809, I was of opinion, that to *place me in parliament* would be very beneficial to the country. If I had been in parliament at the close of the war against Bonaparte, in the year 1814; or, in 1816; or, in 1819; or, in 1822; if I had been in parliament at either of these epochs, things could not have been as they are now. The *cash-measures* never could have been taken; the land and labour could not have been oppressed as they now are; the debt could not have been what it now is; the nation could not have been so cowed down as to suffer

France to counter-revolutionize and to take possession of Spain; and that state of peril, in which the very independence of the country is now likely to be placed, could not have existed.

I have never wished to be in parliament for my *own sake*; for, the habits of my life, my mode of living, my taste, and my pursuits other than public pursuits, all forbid me to enter the House at Westminster. To gain *money* by being placed in that house is *impossible*, unless upon the supposition that I should consent to be set down for the most infamous of all mankind; and, as to *fame*, what do I want with more than I have? Would the words, WILLIAM COBBETT gain any thing by having tacked to the end of them the M. P. which are seen at the tail of *Coke, Wodehouse, Wilberforce, Horace Twiss*, and of the endless tribe of the *Lord Johns* and *Lord Charleses*? For *myself*, or for any one related to me *by blood*, I value a seat in parliament no more than I value a dead leaf or a straw. I should deem it *no honour at all*. Your good opinion; your openly, and in the most formal manner, declaring that opinion, I deem a great honour. But, the seat itself, constituted as the House now is,



I should deem no honour at all; and, I have never desired it except for the benefit of the country.

If it be said, that I have, for more than *twenty years past* had all the means that I could have had if I had been in parliament; that I have had a weekly publication in my hand; that I have published my opinions; that they have *been read*; and that, as to effect *in the house*, I should never have got a single *vote*. If this be said, my answer is, that my opinions have *not been read*; and there lies the error. I am not weak enough to suppose, that I should ever have, by *reason*, gained a single vote. But, I am firmly persuaded, that I should, long ago, have had a great majority of *the people* with me. I have, indeed, *published* every week; but, what portion of the people has *read*? Chiefly those, who *wanted no convincing*. Every clog, every shackle, direct as well as indirect; *a combination*; tacit indeed; but a real efficient combination of those who swallow up the *sixty millions of taxes* and the *eight millions of tithes*; these have always existed against the circulation of my writings. A press sending forth about three hundred newspapers, together with innu-

merable magazines, reviews and the like publications, has been constantly at work to misrepresent, to calumniate, and to destroy the effect of my labours. All these would have been of no avail, if I had been in parliament. My speeches *must have been published*: no combination could have prevented that: being published, they would have been read: being read, they would have produced their effect. Only think, Sir, of the difficulty of causing the Register to travel through the country: think of the slowness of its progress: think of the fact, that though the extent of its numbers is, in itself considered, great, that half a million, perhaps, of other publications, are put forth for one of it. Only think of the fact, that it was a week before I could make even a few thousand persons read a contradiction of the foul misrepresentations, which Croke, upon one occasion, and Wodehouse, upon another occasion, put forth against me; and which misrepresentations were read by *every creature in the kingdom, in eight and forty hours after they were delivered*! Only think of the fact, that there are six months in every year, that there have been six months in every year for the last twenty years, during which

six months, such men as COKE and WODEHOUSE have had it in their power to address themselves, almost daily, to every soul in the kingdom, while I have never had the power to address myself to any but a few thousand persons, and that, too, only once in the week, and frequently at the peril of my life!

The Government has been carried on by the means of such men as COKE and WODEHOUSE, instead of by the means of such men as I. The consequences are before us; and now, before I say more of your proposition respecting myself, let me beseech your attention, to a few observations with regard to those consequences.

With three hundred newspapers, the business of which is to deceive and to delude the people, it is not at all surprising that the swellings of this Wen should be regarded as a proof of national prosperity, manifest as it is, to every man who reflects, that such swellings cannot possibly arise from any other cause than that of the ruin of the agricultural part of the community; that is to say, of nine-tenths of the nation. According to the tale of the newspapers and of the Ministers, all has been, and all is prosperity. prosperity in war, an it is pros-

perity in peace, notwithstanding a full third part of the farmers have already been broken up; and notwithstanding a large part of the remainder are notoriously insolvent. The newspapers inform us, and without any scruple, that the Bank is taking in the deeds of noblemen's estates; and that this is done in consequence of some argeement with the Government. In spite of all this, the press, which is wholly under command of the Jews and Jobbers, and of the Ministry, cry out *prosperity!*

No three months pass over our heads without an account of the *wonderfully increasing prosperity of the revenue*. These everlastingly repeated assertions about prosperity, produce a confusion of ideas; they lead to a great difficulty in judging: one is at a loss for what to say in answer to assertions so often and so impudently repeated. The difficulty is, however, removed; the answer is found, by observing that this constant increase of prosperity, has been, and is, accompanied with an increase not less constant and no less in magnitude, of the miseries of the labouring class, of the ruin of farmers, of the fall of landlords, of the slavery of the people at home, and of the *decline of the*



*influence and power of the kingdom abroad.* We do not well know what *prosperity* means, till we look at these its effects. Till we see the magistrates of Norfolk allotting tenpence a day for the maintenance of a man, his wife, and three children; till we see the magistrates of Hampshire (at a Meeting only held last week) ordering the Overseers to find employment for the people, giving *sixpence a day to grown-up persons*, and *threepence* a day to boys under ten and to girls under twelve years of age, which, if you reckon lodging and fire, is not nearly one-half of gaol allowance. Till we see these things; till we see one-third part of the whole of the prisoners in all the gaols in the kingdom lodged there in consequence of having been driven, by hunger, to pursue wild animals; till we see projects on foot like that of Mr. NOZAN, for punishing the poor by compelling them to do the militia duty, while the rich are excused from that duty: till we see these things; till we see six hundred farmers, taking, in the course of six months, the benefit of the Insolvent Act; till we see the estate of landlord after landlord passing into the hands of the Jews; finally, till we, when France meditates an invasion of Spain, and

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frankly declares her intention to augment her own strength by such invasion, when, at such a moment, we hear an English Secretary of State officially declaring beforehand, that, let what may happen, England is resolved *to have peace for herself*; till we see the French troops march; till we see Cadiz fall; till we hear the Courier newspaper, who, only the other day, talked of the *bits of bunting*, exult in the hope that we shall now be safe under the wings of the United States; till we see these things, we have but a faint idea of the true meaning of the word *prosperity*.

It is very true, that the partial repeal of Peel's Bill, by means of the Small Note Bill, has produced a respite for the landlords, or at least, for some of them. It has made the transfer of estates go on more slowly than it was going on; but, as every one must see, the transfer is not less sure, though rather slower than it would have been. It turns out at last, that, if we take in the North of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and reckon the injury done by the wet, the crop is *far below an average crop*. Yet the average price of wheat, according to the official account, is now only *fifty-one shillings and sixpence* a quarter; that is to say,

this is the price received from the *factors*, and the farmer does not receive so much by about eighteen pence a quarter. Observe, then, the state of the case; the crop of 1821 was greatly damaged; the crop of 1822 was excellent in quality, but short in quantity. The crop of 1823 was partly bad in quality, and short in quantity. If such had been the case before the Bank began to draw in its paper in 1814, wheat would have been, at the very lowest, *a hundred and twenty shillings a quarter*: at the very lowest this would have been the price: and if Peel's Bill had gone into full effect, if it had not been repealed in part by the Small Note Bill; if this law had not been passed to bring us back to paper again; if Peel's Bill had gone honestly into effect on the first of May last; if we had returned to cash-payments according to the enactments of the Parliament in 1819; if the Bank of England had not (contrary to Peel's Bill) been authorized to put out small notes after the first of May 1823; if this repeal had not taken place, wheat would now have been at less than thirty shillings a quarter; and, in fact, about three shillings and sixpence the bushel would have been the price.

But, Sir, this Small Note Bill, this partial return to paper, by the means of which the landlords obtain a little respite, must, in the end, make the system the more destructive. For the present, it fills the country with different sorts of paper-money. This paper causes a running back of the gold. The ragmen send the gold up to London as fast as they get hold of it. The tax-gatherers lay hold of sixty millions in a year: they favour the paper circulation. All the tax eaters and ~~tish~~ eaters favour the paper. They *feel* that their *own preservation depends upon the paper*; they think nothing about the *country*. Thus the gold gets penned back upon London. But the Bank paper and the Government promissory notes are penned back also. The ragmen can only go to a *certain extent* in issuing their rags; because if they go beyond that extent, their paper will work its way up to their London bankers, and will be by them exchanged for gold, in order to be sent out of the country. The *Courier* newspaper complains that *gold is now going out of the country*. Perhaps this is a false alarm; but if the country ragmen go too far, or if *an alarm* should be excited, and a run should take place upon nine or ten great



country banks; in either of these cases, there is a blowing up of the system; and then it will be seen that the Small Note Bill has only made an addition to the mischief. Such an alarm as would make the people run in upon nine or ten country banks, must produce another *Bank Restriction Act*. Two prices would instantly follow, and the whole thing would go to pieces. Covered as the country is with base paper-money, the system hangs by a thread, which thread would most assuredly be cut, even by any thing like serious preparations for war. It is an unstable system; nothing belonging to it is solid, and end in some dreadful convulsion it must, unless measures of prevention be taken.

You, Sir, must be convinced that creatures like those who conduct the *Courier* newspaper, do not put into that paper any thing which their masters disapprove of. They themselves know nothing relative to these matters. The articles which they insert are written by others; and, stupid as the stuff is, it is put upon fine foolscap paper, with gilt edges, paid for, in part, by the wretches that work in gravel-pits, with old sacks upon their shoulders and hay-bands round their legs. Bearing in mind, then, the source of

these articles of the *Courier*, recollect, Sir, that this newspaper said, about three months ago, that, about the month of November, the price of wheat would approach nearly to *seventy shillings the quarter*. The wretched man who put this upon paper, spoke in the most positive manner upon this subject. The matter is of so much importance, that I shall insert the article here. I inserted it in the *Register* of the thirteenth of September, observing then, that it would be wanted hereafter; and I now insert it again, word for word.

“GRAIN.—During the *present unsettled state of the weather*, it is impossible for the best informed persons to anticipate upon good grounds what will be the future price of agricultural produce. Should the season even yet prove favourable, for the operations of the harvest, there is every probability of the average price of grain continuing at that exact price, which will prove most conducive to the interests of the corn growers, and at the same time encouraging to the agriculture of our colonial possessions. We do not speak lightly on this subject, for we are aware that His Majesty's Ministers have been fully alive to the inquiries from all qualified quarters as to the effect likely to be produced on the markets from the addition of the present crops to the stock of wheat already on hand. The result of these inquiries is, that

"in the highest quarters, there exists the full expectation, that towards the month of November, the price of wheat will nearly approach to seventy shillings, a price which while it affords the extent of remuneration to the British farmer, recognised by the corn laws, will, at the same time, admit of the sale of the Canadian bonded wheat; and the introduction of this foreign corn, grown by British colonists, will contribute to keeping down our markets, and exclude foreign grain from other quarters."

Pray, Sir, look well at this article. You know who the *qualified quarters* and the *high quarters* are. Judge, then, of their capacity for governing a country like this. Instead of seventy shillings the quarter, "towards November," it was at forty-seven shillings and eightpence in the last week of October, it has crept up to fifty-one shillings and sixpence in the course of nine weeks; that is to say, it rose about fourpence farthing a week; and if it should keep on rising in the same way, until next harvest, it will get up to about sixty shillings; but if there should be a prospect of a large crop, it will, in all human probability, come down to about forty shillings; and, if there should be a stir amongst the paper-money makers, down it comes to less than thirty.

In order to show you the sort of minds which are possessed by the "*HIGHEST QUARTERS*," I must observe to you, that they have lately told us, in this same Courier, that they had been a little *disappointed* in their expectations as to the price of corn; but that, the disappointment had been occasioned by the *misconduct of the country bankers*, who ought to have imitated the Bank of England, and lent out their paper at *four per cent. interest*, by which means the price of corn would have been raised to a level with their expectations. They observe, in the article to which I am alluding, that a very small addition to the paper-money would cause the price of corn greatly to rise. The article to which I allude appeared in the Courier of the 25th December. Nonsensical as it is, it is of great importance when we consider **WHOM IT COMES FROM**. I shall insert the whole of the article, though the far greater part of it be wholly unintelligible. It is, I think, the most complete nonsense that ever I saw in print, notwithstanding my more than 20 years reading of newspapers.

"The average returns of the price of corn, have lately exhibited a gradual rise, unusual at this season of the year. We congratulate our agricultural readers upon the



prospect which this presents, and we trust the markets will now continue to improve without further interruption until grain is at the import or remunerating price fixed by our Corn Laws.—The late fall, we must acknowledge, disappointed the expectations we had formed. Previously to the late harvest, when the crop presented the prospect of great abundance, we stated it to be the belief of His Majesty's Ministers that corn would nevertheless maintain its elevation. In this, however, they were disappointed, for prices fell, although instead of the crop being abundant, it was considerably deficient. There are, however, only two ways by which this fall could be produced, either by an increase of supply, or by a decrease of demand; and as it is a question of considerable importance, we shall hazard the following speculation as to the probable cause of it.—It was estimated by Dr. COLQUHOUN, ten or twelve years ago, that the value of corn annually produced in this kingdom, computing wheat at 70s. 6d. per quarter, and other grain in proportion, was upwards of seventy millions.—There has been a great increase of tillage since then; and we cannot, therefore, be far wrong in computing that the crops of 1821 and 1822, at 55s. to 60s., by the average returns, would amount to nearly the same value; but we shall take them at sixty millions each. The prices, however, were so low during the whole of last year and the beginning of this, that most of the rich farmers held their crops upon speculation. There was no employment for money, and those who had it could turn it in no other way to so good an account. If we, therefore, suppose that out of these two harvests one-sixth was held back in this manner, we shall be perhaps below the truth. Now the principal part of this corn, it is known, was brought to market

during the late advance; and, calculating it to have produced from 55s. to 60s. for wheat, and other grain in proportion, it would realize twenty millions. To be, however, within the mark, we shall take the calculation at half this amount.—This money, it must be remembered, was the property of men of capital, and not required for consumption. The principal part, therefore, for want of immediate employment, would be deposited with the banks, or invested in the funds. When an individual in the country, however, invests money in the funds, he only receives a transfer of stock or money in London previously held by some country banker. He takes in country notes, and demands a bill upon London for those which the banker has to meet with the funds he already possesses there. He will, probably, for this purpose, take into the bank the notes of another; but this is only doing the same thing in an indirect manner. The banker with whose notes the bill is purchased has ultimately to provide the funds for it. It must also be observed, that the country bankers, for two or three years past, have had more money deposited with them than they could lend out again, and this influx of money was not at all likely to increase the demand for it. Whatever proportion they, therefore, received of this ten millions, whether to purchase stock, or by way of deposit, would contract their issues; and the increased supply of corn would be met by a diminished demand for it; as the corn was taken into the market, the money would be taken out.—This would not be the case with that proportion which was sold for gold or Bank of England Notes. It would be thrown into the money market, and lent out by bankers at a lower rate of interest, or stock purchased with it, by which the price would be improved; and it will be remarked that the

funds rose very rapidly at this period. The majority of the agriculturalists, however, are *exclusively paid in the notes of the country banks*; and the price of corn, so far as it depends upon the currency, must be *principally governed by the circulation of these establishments*. If we, therefore, suppose it to have been contracted only three or four millions, experience has taught us, that this is more than sufficient to account for a fall of 12s. or 15s. per quarter.—Thus we think it probable that the late fall was principally the result of a diminished demand, produced by a contraction of the country bank circulation; and, as we trust the same cause cannot again occur, we are *willing to hope that corn will now continue rising, until it attains the import price.*

Here, then, we have the doctrines and the hopes of the "*highest quarters*." Miserable indeed must be the nation from whose "*highest quarters*," stuff like this can proceed. In the first place, what a monstrous thing it is to hear the "*highest quarters*," congratulating themselves and the farmers upon the prospect of a rise in the price of corn; and upon a prospect, too, of permanently dear corn. But the curious thing to observe is, that they *expected more paper-money to get out*. Observe also, that they acknowledge here, that the lessening of the whole mass of paper-money, in the amount of three or four millions, is, as *experience has taught us*, "*more than sufficient to account*

*for a fall of twelve or fifteen shillings a quarter!*" Here, then, you see, Sir, is a complete acknowledgment of the truth of my doctrine of the effect of the currency. After denying with such obstinacy the soundness of my doctrines, here come the "*highest quarters*," now that the landlords are much more than half ruined, and acknowledge the soundness of those very doctrines. If three or four millions of paper taken out of circulation will bring down the price of wheat twelve or fifteen shillings a quarter, what must be the effect of taking out of circulation from twelve to twenty millions of paper?

But, pray look at the notion about the *price of corn* being *governed principally* by the circulation of the country banks. What an idea! An idea well worthy of the "*highest quarters*." We have only to look at this article, and to consider who are the *real authors* of it, to make us cease to be surprised at the ruin in which the nation finds itself plunged. So very silly are the creatures who wrote this article, that they do not seem to know, that a bank note issued in Cornwall must finally push back something or other upon the Bank of England; and that if country rags, beyond a



certain extent, be issued, the effect must reach the Bank of England, which having now no law to protect it against the demands of its creditors, must *give up its gold* to answer the over-issue of country bank notes, or those country bank notes must return to the issuers, and produce their bankruptcy. While these "*highest quarters*" are writing in this manner; while they are calling upon the ragmen to issue *more rags*, which issue must inevitably drive the gold out of the country, they are in other articles of this their hired paper, complaining that *gold is going out of the country*, drawn away by the Continental Powers, *by means of loans which they make in this country*; and the "*highest quarters*" even recommend, in their paper of the 23d December, *that the parliament should pass a law to prevent such loans!* Is it any wonder, Sir, that landlords should lose their estates; that farmers should be ruined, and that labourers should perish from starvation in a country where such are the notions, and where such is the language of the "*highest quarters*;" and whose notions are, too, those of ninety-nine hundredths of the press?

Before I quit this part of my subject, pray let me solicit your

attention for one moment, to the ample confession which we have here; by implication, indeed, and incidental, but, most ample confession of the truth of my charges, a thousand times preferred against this system; namely, that it *destroys all regard for country*; that it naturally creates a disposition to *sell one's country*; that it naturally makes a man a *traitor to his country and to his king*; and that, while it creates these propensities in the breast, it puts into the hand, the means of indulging these villanous propensities. You, Sir, who have, it appears, long done me the honour of being a reader of the Register, must well know, that these are amongst the charges, which I have always preferred against this hellish system of funding, which system, let it be clearly understood, it is my wish, not to *weaken*, not to check, not to prevent from being more mischievous than it is, not even to put a stop to; but to *tear up, and utterly to destroy, branch, trunk and root*. My wish may be beyond my power: I may be compelled to stop short of my desire; but if I could have that desire, not one fibre should be left of this accursed system. For many reasons, I wish to be in the House of Commons. In many ways do I

think that such an event would be beneficial to my country; but let it be clearly understood, that I never should acquit myself to my own perfect satisfaction, unless I were to have a hand in the total extirpation of the abominable funding system. I will deceive no man; and *you*, above all men, I will not deceive; and I, therefore, thus explicitly declare, that I should despair of doing any real service to the country, unless I could be one of those, who would utterly annihilate this system, to make us hate, to make us abominate which, what need have we of any thing more, than that which we now find put forth by the "*highest quarters*" themselves?

These "*highest quarters*" tell us, that the Continental Powers are disposed to do us injury; that they are *preparing for war* against us; that they are borrowing money, and making loans, in this country, in order to *get away our gold*; that this gold *is going away to them*; that they will hoard it up in order to employ it *against us in war*; and that, therefore, we ought, by *act of parliament*, to put a stop to such loans! Yes, Sir, the *Courier*, in the article, to which I have just referred, concludes with recommending an act of parliament. It is, he says,

"quite consistent with a state of peace, to prevent the Continental Powers from raising loans in this country. In *what way* this can best be done, we know not; but, we are quite sure, that it *ought to be done*, and that the *sooner* the *Legislature* adopts some *decisive measure* upon the subject the better. We hope they will not have to regret that they did not *adopt it years ago*."

Pray, Sir, think of the "*highest quarters*" from which this comes. Think of the *facts*; but, above all things, think of the *project of prevention*! This is that system of "*national faith*," of which we have heard so much. This is what it comes to at last. Here are its upholders avowing, that it is feeding our enemies with the means of crushing ourselves. And yet, they sing its praises, and revile me for endeavouring to destroy it!

To be sure this system naturally gives to our enemies the means of fighting us and of beating us. I have, upon various occasions, shown, that, as long as the Debt last, in any thing like its present amount, other powers, and particularly France, will be, and must be, *drawing from us the sineews of war*. That the Continental Powers are *doing this now*,



Corruption herself, through the horn of her COURIER, proclaims to the nation. Corruption has, however, a scheme for *preventing* this. She was always fool as well as robber; and, in order to be convinced of the folly of the present scheme, we have only to examine a little into the manner in which things *work*, in putting English gold into the Holy pockets.

The Holy Allies borrow money here; they open *loans*, just as Whitehall does; they put forth their *scrip* and all the rest of the stuff; and, by-and-by, they get into their hands a sort of paper-money, which enables them to go to the Bank and DEMAND GOLD. Having got that, they *trudge off*, leaving the lenders to get the *interest* from them as they can. "Well," the Jews and Jobbers (and, perhaps, Mr. Coke too) will say; "but, the lenders lend their *own money*." That is your mistake, Mr. Coke, wise as you are, and, particularly, wise as you were *last year*. Let us now *trace* the money; and, first, let us trace it backwards.

The Holy Allies get a sovereign from the Bank to help to prepare for war against us. This sovereign is given them in virtue of a bit of paper which they bring from a Jew and Jobber who has

got rich by "watching the turn of the market." The Jew and Jobber has got the power of drawing on the Bank in virtue of his *dividends*. These dividends consist of *taxes*. These taxes are taken away from the landlord, the farmer, the labourer, and from *all who do not receive taxes*. Thus, then, the sovereign, which the Holy Allies get out of the Bank to make war upon England with, is taken forcibly, by the Government of England from the people of England, and is placed by that Government in a situation whence it must naturally go into the hands of the Holy Allies.

Nothing can be more clear: but let us take another look at the thing. The Scotch politicians have long been gabbling away about the *great benefit to us of these loans to foreign nations*. They call it, in their deep and dark language, "the employment of *surplus capital*!" Are not these people mad, Sir? So, by taxing the people in general to their *ruin and starvation*, and by giving the taxes to a few, these few get money to lend to foreigners; and this is "*surplus capital*;" and this is *beneficial* to this nation? Really one longs to spit upon gabblers like these. Corruption herself has, however,

found out that this "employment of the *surplus capital*" ought (and as soon as possible, too) to be *put an end to by act of parliament!* I agree with Corruption, that it ought to be put an end to; but I wholly dissent as to *her scheme* for doing it, being fully convinced that there is only *one way* of putting a stop to such loans, and that is, *putting down the whole of the funding system.*

The tax-gatherers take away our money: they beggar the landlord and the farmer, and the tradesman: they take away the wages of the labourer; they carry away the money, and give it to *pensioners, sinecure people, half-pay people, to fundholders, to soldiers and sailors and placemen.* All the three latter either spend a great part of the money in *France*, or have it *to lend.* This last is what we at present are talking about; though the *pensions and dead-weight* are by no means to be overlooked.

The great mass of money which is taken from the people by the tax-gatherers, is carried and given to the fundholders, or Jews and Jobbers. This transfer works in two ways: it makes the Jews and Jobbers overflow with money; it gives them a deal of "*surplus capital.*" At the same time it low-

*s the value of land; it reduces the profits of farming and of all country trade; of course, IT MAKES LESS MONEY WANTED TO BE BORROWED; and thus it lowers the interest of money in the country.* These effects must be. In countries where *taxes are trifling*, where the profits of farming and other business are great, where the wages of labour are good, the *interest of money is also high.* Hence the legal interest of money in most of the States of America is *SEVEN per cent. at the least.* There is no "*surplus capital*" in that country! There are no loans to foreigners! These marks of "*prosperity*" are not found in that country.

A low interest of money is an infallible proof of a declining country. When farming and trade are yielding great profits; when land is rising in value, and money is to be got by the purchasing of it, and selling again. When sending a ship to sea is pretty sure to gain the merchant a large sum of money. In such a state of things a large part of the community wants *to be borrowing.* The use of money, of course, rises in price; that is to say, it is at a high interest; and if there be usury laws, which forbid the giving of



more than a certain interest, there is some trick or other by which they are sure to be evaded. The state in which we are at present prevents any one from borrowing money to buy land with, or to go into farming, trade or commerce. A man must be mad to borrow money to put into a concern which yields no profit; and hence, the Jews and Jobbers having got the people's money into their hands, through the hands of the tax-gatherer, have nobody to lend it to, in this country, except at two or three per cent. Therefore it is that they lend to the Holy Allies, who give them, or who promise to give them, six or seven per cent. interest for the money lent; and thus, clear as daylight, do we see the money taken by the tax-gatherer out of the pockets of the people of England, to be given to the Jews and Jobbers, to be lent by them to the Holy Allies, to enable the Holy Allies to *fight us with our own taxes!* Such, Sir, is the system of "*National Faith.*" Such, Sir, is that system, for proposing to change which the sensible SUFFIELD and the cunning COKE abused me as if I had been a common thief or robber. *The war*, which, be you assured, is approaching, will, however, complete my triumph over these men.

The scheme of the "*highest quarters*" for putting a stop to this loan-making of the Holy Allies, is, you clearly see, as stupid as any of the ~~other~~ of their schemes. How are they to prevent such loans taking place, as long as *persons* and *goods* can pass from our country to the countries of the Holy Allies? The Parliament may, indeed, pass an Act forbidding Russian bonds, or Spanish bonds, or any thing else from being openly dealt in on the Stock Exchange of London; but will not the miscreants who deal in these things find the means of carrying on their dealings? An open mart for the dealings is not necessary; and if it were, what is to prevent the scoundrels from "*watching the turn of the market*" in Paris as well as in London? In short, there is no way but one; and that one is WAR.

The "*highest quarters*" tell us, through the horn of the Courier, that, to "prevent a foreign nation from raising loans in this country is quite consistent with a state of peace." I should like exceedingly to see the "*highest quarters*" try this. Suppose, for instance, that the King of France was to propose to make a loan in London. An Act of Parliament might prevent the promulgation

or publication of such loan; but could any Act of Parliament prevent Messrs. BARINGS and Co. from sending gold to France, in consequence of a bargain made with the King of France? An Act of Parliament might be passed to prevent gold being shipped to France; but could an Act of Parliament prevent the *shipping of goods to France*? It might do this too; but could it prevent the shipping of goods to all other parts of the world, and prevent the Messrs. BARINGS from giving the King of France Bills of Exchange? It might do even this; but, to *enforce* these things there must be war between this country and France.

If you will look, Sir, at the following Acts of Parliament of the 33d year of the reign of the late King; namely, Act, chap. 1. Act, chap. 3. and Act, chap. 27, you will see what the Parliament is able to do in the way of preventing Englishmen from lending money to foreign nations. You will there see how nicely the thing may be done *in time of war*; but you will see, that all such attempts were nugatory in time of peace. You will see, that nothing *effectual* could be done, until, at last, the sending of a *gallon of potatoes to France* was made a crime for which

the sender was to be punished by being hanged, cut into quarters, have his bowels ripped out and flung in his face, and have his estates and property forfeited to the King! Till this was done, nothing was done; but when this was done it was war. The same Act of Parliament (33 George III. chapter 37), which I have always thought the most sanguinary law that ever was known to the world, forbade the making of loans to France; but, observe, it inflicted the penalty of death, and ripping up and quartering, on those who should *go to France*, or, who should go to any country bordering upon France. It forbade, under the same horrible penalty, the sending of goods of any sort to France, or into any other country, if, at last, those goods found their way into France. It forbade the paying of any debt to Frenchmen, or to any persons connected with France, in letters of blood. It said to the people of England, you shall be wholly cut off from those *who profess the Rights of Man*. I shall have, in my next letter, to remark upon this same people of England now being called upon to arm and to fight *for the Rights of Man*, and by a Cabinet, too, having at its head, the very man who drew up this Act of Parlia-



ment; but, for the present, let me lay this aside.

The terrible Act of which I have been speaking; that most dreadful Act, did the French no harm. It answered no good purpose to England. Its vehemence and severity, only served to cause its authors to be thought of, in the manner that they deserve; but, at any rate, it proved how terrible that law must be, which will effect such a purpose. While there is open communication between England and France; while persons and goods can freely pass backwards and forwards, it is impossible to prevent Jews and Jobbers from lending money to the Government of France; and, when such passing backward and forward shall cease, then it will be *war*; and that is precisely what the "*highest quarters*" do not perceive; for, they think and they say, that to prevent a foreign nation from making loans in England is *quite consistent* with a state of peace with that nation.

It is quite consistent, indeed, with the usual imbecility of the "*highest quarters*," that they should now endeavour to *cajole* the Jews and Jobbers, and to persuade them not to lend their money to the Holy Allies, lest it should be made use of to wage war upon our-

selves. One would have thought that the "*highest quarters*" were much too intimate with the Jews and Jobbers to suppose that such an argument would have any weight with them. Every one who knows any thing of Jews and Jobbers; every one who has even looked at the turn of mind of those who follow money-lending as a trade; every such man knows, that they have but one desire, namely to *add to the amount of their money*. Every such man knows also, that it is the *increase* that they principally keep their eye upon; and that, therefore, they always think *more of the interest than of the principal*. Cautious, suspicious, everlastingly full of doubts and fears, as they are, there is no bounds to their hardihood, no bounds to their chivalrous spirit, when *monstrous interest* is the damsel. Of all gamesters in the world, money-lenders are the most adventurous; and, which is very natural, they are adventurous in proportion to the height of the interest, and to the magnitude of their own greediness. It is quite surprising how sharp how keen they are with regard to the article of interest, though in other respects, the most dull and stupid dogs upon the face of the earth. No matter whether they

can write and read or not. If they once take to *calculating interest*, they will sell country, friends, father and mother and kindred, wife and children, their own bodies to the surgeons, and their souls to the devil.

Well set to work, then, are the "*highest quarters*," in attempting to persuade the Jews and Jobbers that they will injure their country by lending English taxes to the Holy Allies. Of the disregard of country, and of every thing connected with country, in persons like these, what proof do we want more than this, that these wretches are now lending the King of Naples money at about six per cent.; lending money to the Emperor of Russia, at about five and a half per cent.; lending money to the King of Prussia, at about five and a half per cent.; lending money to the King of France, at less than five and a half per cent.; and lending money to the Government of Columbia at ELEVEN PER CENT. This shows what they are made of; and this shows, too, the way in which the English taxes are disposed of by the funding system. At the same time to show the desperateness of this despicable and horrible tribe, they lend money to Spain at about *five-and-twenty per cent. interest.*

There is not a rational man in the whole world who would give a single sovereign for the whole of the Spanish debt, if he were compelled to keep it in his own hands, and to receive no interest but what he received from Spain. Yet these greedy wretches are giving for this debt at the rate above-mentioned. It was evident that the debt never would be recognised. Upon no principle ever acknowledged amongst men, ought the Spaniards to be called upon to pay this debt. According to the law and the usage of England, not a farthing of it ought to be paid. The King of Spain has declared that it shall not be paid; he would not pay it if he could; he cannot pay it if he would: and yet these wretches deal in it, and call it *property*! And do the "*highest quarters*" imagine, that they can *persuade* men like these not to lend money to foreign nations, lest that money should finally be employed against their own country? Jews and Jobbers have no country: God dispersed the former. God has said that they shall have no country; and the whole of the base tribe of Jobbers, big as well as little, have joined themselves to this accursed race.

There is only one way, there-



fore, of preventing English taxes from being lent to the enemies of England, and employed for the purpose of making war upon her ; and that is, *destroying the Funding System*, which is the cause of the whole of the mischief. This mischief, you will perceive, is only developing itself as to some of its characteristics. I, indeed, have always contended that a nation with such a Debt as ours, would necessarily be made, to furnish its enemy with the means of making war upon it. I have frequently explained how the five millions and a half annually of dead-weight money would go, in great part, to *enrich France*. I have proved how the rents of the landlords, the profits of the farmers and traders, the wages of the labourers would, in part, pass into the hands of the Dead Weight, and then be by them carried to France. I have also repeatedly explained how the French Ministry might draw away our taxes by Jobbing. I have explained, too, the way in which our enemies would, through the means of this Debt, get money from us, wherewith to raise armies to fight against us. But we now have the confession, to the same effect, made by Corruption herself, through the trumpet of our own Courier.

But, Sir, you see, that she has, as she thinks, an *expedient*. She thinks that the Jews and Jobbers can be *compelled*, if they cannot be persuaded, not to lend money to our enemies. Corruption knows how terrible the times would be with her, if the Funding System were put an end to. She cannot, therefore, think of that ; and yet, she is in a great fright about this ending of our taxes to our enemies. Whether it will be attempted to pass a law, agreeably to the notion here put forth by the Courier, is more than I can say. If it be not attempted, the game of lending will go on, and the estates will go on being transferred to the Jews and Jobbers ; the labourers will go on in a state of half starvation ; while the Holy Allies will go on adding to the quantity of their gold, which we, *happy we !* shall not want, having defeated our own project of a gold currency, by the *lucky* invention of a *Small Note Bill !*

Long as this letter already is, I cannot conclude it without begging you to observe how curious are the movements of this system ; how it riggles and twists about ; how it shifts its ground ; how it endeavours to save itself, or, at least, to prolong its existence ; and what new difficulties it creates

for itself by every one of its new tricks. In 1819, it saw the danger of a puff-out. It saw the danger of being left without an ounce of gold within its reach. It was alarmed. It resolved to return to cash-payments; and you remember the speeches of Lord GRENVILLE and others, declaring that there was no safety for any thing, unless we returned to the ancient currency of the country.

Well, that return was enacted. It was to take place on the 1st of May, 1823. On that day the Bank was to be compelled to pay in gold and silver; and on that day bank-notes (whether of town or country), for sums less than five pounds, were to cease. There were to be no more of such notes in England, Ireland, or Scotland. But, alas! before the 1st of May, 1823, arrived, the bold heroes took fright at the effects of their own enactment; and passed a law, to enable the Bank of England, and country banks also, to continue to make and to issue small notes.

This gave them hopes. It increased the quantity of the circulating medium. It spread the paper of the country, and prevented the circulation of gold. It kept the gold back: it penned it back upon London; and very fortunately, it

was there ready for the Holy Allies, who wanted to borrow it, and this too, according the account of the "*highest authorities*" themselves, for the purpose of preparing for war against us. So that the Small Note Bill has had more effects than one. It has raised the price of wheat ten or fifteen shillings a quarter. It has excited false hopes in those landlords and farmers that are already not ruined; and it has sent back to London a store of gold for the Jews and Jobbers to lend to the Holy Allies, to enable them to make war upon us.

I have now, Sir, gone through those observations which it was my intention to offer you, as to the state of our affairs at home. In my next letter, I shall observe upon the state of our affairs with regard to foreign nations. It appears to me impossible to avoid war; that is to say, in the course of a year or so. The Powers seem to be all preparing for a conflict. Our people appear to think that peace cannot long be preserved. Of this I am very certain, that some great alteration, in the relative state of England and the United States, must be produced; or this country must sink to be a very small concern in a short time. In less than ten years, if things go



on, without some great and decisive measure on our part, the United States will be a match for us, upon the ocean, *single handed*. They will be *quite equal* to us in maritime power. If that take place, is there a man in his senses, who does not see that this country must submit to any terms, prescribed by America and France? Now, therefore, is the day of action. We must lose no time if we mean to obviate what would infallibly be our ruin. The American newspapers make us clearly see that their Government has still the humiliation of England in its eye. If the House of Bourbon can but satisfy the Government of the United States, upon the score of Louisiana and the Floridas, we shall have a war with France and the United States, unless we give up the question of South America. The House of Bourbon will, I should think, hardly hesitate to ratify and confirm those cessions to the United States. Both parties wish to pull us down. They will, therefore, I am persuaded, get over their mutual difficulties for the sake of uniting against us. However, this is too great a subject to be treated of in a small compass; I, therefore, defer it until my next, concluding, for the present,

with an expression of my opinion, that, were it not for our Debt we should now have an army in Mexico, and that Mexico would be independent. This Debt is the millstone that holds the nation down to the earth; and if we cannot relieve it from this millstone, all our labours are vain.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and

Most humble Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

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### AMERICAN TREES.

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IN this article I have an addition to make to my articles relative to the *Locust Tree*; and I have some observations to make, relative to the American Oaks, particularly the BLACK OAK, of which I have some of the acorns.

As to the Locust, I have received from a Correspondent a letter, from which the following is an extract. "I was this day told "by a carpenter, whose name is "VINCE, that he had a few weeks "ago, taken down an old fence, "in this parish, and that, amongst "the posts, there were some of the "Acacia wood, which, although "covered with Ivy, appeared to

“be as sound as when they were first put up; but that the Oak rails and pails and posts were quite rotten. I asked him how long he should think the fence had been standing. He said *not less than forty or fifty years*, from the rotten state of the Oak. The Acacia wood posts are put up again in the new fence, and he would show them to me. He showed me a piece of the wood, which answers the description of the “Locust.” This letter is signed by Mr. JAMES AVENELL, and dated at a little place called HALE, on the 25th of last month, which Hale (curious to observe) is in the parish of FARNHAM, in which *I was born*. These posts, then, appear to have been put into the ground, very near to my birth-place, and about seven or eight years after I was born. I shall certainly go and see them, before it be long, and in the meantime, I beg Mr. AVENELL, who appears to be a son of an old playmate of mine, to accept of my best thanks for his information; and now I will give him some information, which, to a *hop-planter*, or to one living in the neighbourhood of hop - planters, must be deemed valuable indeed.

But, before I do that, let me

notice two brutal publications. One, by a man who signs himself WILLIAM MASTERS of Canterbury, and the other by a man who calls himself R. W. The former was in the Kentish Gazette of the 26th December, and the latter is dated Southampton, 22d December. The first of these men talks of my publications relative to the Locust, as if I pretended to have discovered the tree. He says it was known in England a great many years ago; and that Mr. MILLAR, in his Dictionary, speaks of it, under the name of Robinia Pseudo Acacia, and says that it is called Locust Tree in North America; that it is much valued for the duration of its wood; that houses built with it lasted for a great number of years, and remained perfectly sound. “Thus,” says this Kentish man, “the well-earned wreath is placed on the brows of PHILIP MILLAR.” Mr. MILLAR was a Scotchman; and I lay a trifle that WILLIAM MASTERS, of St. Peter’s-street, Canterbury, is a Scotchman too. This Southampton beast is not worthy of particular notice. Except that, he says that the Locust Trees will not grow large here, as they do in America; and that he also says, that it will not do for underwood, because the woodmen



would not handle it, on account of its thorns. There is, besides these, a wretched Scotchman, of the name of GOURLAY, as base a man as I ever knew; a wretch, who repaid my hospitality in America, by going away directly and back-biting me, and who, after having written a book abusing the English Poor Laws, had the baseness to go to the parish of Whily, Wiltshire, and there receive parochial relief; having first failed, after his return from Canada, to curry favour with the Government, by writing and publishing a pamphlet, calumniating me, whom he had come to see, without being sent for, and from whom he had never received any thing but kindness. This man belongs to a nation, the good of whom are amongst the best of this world; the worst of whom, are the very worst of all this world; and this GOURLAY is one of the worst of those very worst. Only think of the restless malignity of a despicable animal like this, being stirred up, by my having made use of my influence with the public to promote the cultivation of a most valuable species of timber.

As to the fellow at Canterbury, and his Mr. PHILIP MILLER, I do not contradict what he says. I never said that I had discovered

the tree; I discovered the *mode of making people plant the tree*. By my zeal and activity I have done more in six weeks, than Mr. PHILIP MILLAR and his books have been able to do in pretty near *fourscore years*. Who reads MILLAR; and who pays attention to him, if they do read him? I have always had, for many years past, MILLAR'S Dictionary in the house; and there the book would have been for the rest of my lifetime, without seeing the word Locust in it. I have already caused pretty nearly *two hundred thousand* of these trees to be planted. Did Mr. PHILIP MILLAR and his book ever cause one hundred trees to be planted? In short, why is not the country planted with these trees, instead of being planted with the good-for-nothing stuff, such as elms, maples, birches, and many others?

As to the wretched, the mean, the dirty fellow, who signs himself R. W., and who says he rode over from Southampton to Botley to look at the trees; as to this fellow, who calls the name of LOCUST a *deception*, let him settle the matter with his brother Scotchman of Canterbury, who says that Millar calls it the *Locust tree*. Indeed it is necessary to distinguish it by the name of Locust, for MILLAR

says there are seventeen sorts of Acacias in England; so that, if there be not a distinctive appellation, who is to know what to ask for? This Southampton man ridicules the idea, first, of calling the tree the Locust; and next, for speaking of it as fit for poles or underwood. In my calculations respecting the planting of this tree, I counted upon the plants being *fit for poles in seven years*. Since I wrote that article, I have been looking into the North American Sylva of MICHAUX. This work was published in Paris in 1819. The first article in the second volume is the "*Locust*;" for M. MICHAUX also calls it Locust, in spite of this ragamuffin Scotchman of Southampton. But this article contains a passage, which, if this Southampton man had common justice in him, would make him cut his throat. When my son James was going to France, I requested him to be particular in ascertaining *what the sticks are made of that the vines are tied to*. In a letter which I got from him, written at Chateauroux, he told me that the vine sticks or poles that he had seen, were made of common copse-wood, such as hazle, ash, willow, and the like, and that these were split into two, each making a stick or pole for the stool of a vine; but that he was told, that, *more to the south*, they used the Locust wood, which, they said, *lasted a great number of years*. He has a long passage upon this subject in his Journal; but this is sufficient for my present purpose. Now, since my former articles upon this subject, I have read the article before spoken of in MICHAUX; and in that book I find the following passage. "For several years past, the proprietors of the department of the *Gironde* and of the neighbouring country, have taken advantage of the rapid growth of the Locust, by cultivating it in *COPSES* [in spite of the venomous fool at Southampton, observe], which are cut at the age of **FOUR YEARS**. The young stocks are then large enough to *split into props for vines*, which are found to last **MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS**." What say you to that, envious viper of Southampton? And what do you say, equally envious viper of Canterbury? "Oh! but this is no *discovery*!" No: for MILLAR talked of the hardness of the wood, and MICHAUX tells us that at four years old it will split into props for vines to last for twenty years. Aye, you envious and stupid animals! But, the dic-



tionary of MILLAR, the book of MICHAUX, the most admirable experience of the people of the Gironde, have not been able to accomplish in fourscore years, that which I shall accomplish in one year; namely, make the landowners of England thoroughly acquainted with the excellence of this tree, and to set them seriously to work to cultivate it.

Let me, however, say no more of these envious beasts; but let me point out to the reader, what a complete confirmation there is here of what I said about growing *everlasting hop-poles*. We see here that a copse cut *at four years old* will split into vine-props, that *will last twenty years*. Need I observe to any farmer; need I observe to any gentlemen who owns a farm, what would be the value of *everlasting hedge-stakes*. Suppose I were to say to any landlord owning a thousand acres of land, divided into two or three farms. Suppose I were to say to such a man: What will you give me to tell you how to get a copse upon your estate, that you may cut every four years, and split the stuff into hedge-stakes that will last *twenty years*, instead of your present copses, which take *ten years* to produce stuff, to be split into hedge-stakes

that will not last well three years? What would such a landlord give me? The secret would be worth five hundred pounds to him, at the least farthing. Here he has it, then. Where is there a man of sense who will have a farm without a bit of Locust copse? And when this shall be the case all over the country; will it be Mr. PHILIP MILLAR, or will it be WILLIAM COBBETT who will have done the thing? One of two things will happen; the cultivation of this tree will be general, or it will not: if it be general, the whole nation will benefit largely by it; if it be not general, the comparatively few that plant, will make large fortunes by their planting, and, amongst these, *I will take care to have my share*.

I have sold all the Locust trees that I had. The mean, the wretched devil at Southampton, says that the like are to be bought at two or three shillings a hundred. Let him tell us *where*. I will give him orders for more than a *hundred thousand* directly, at double the highest price that he has named.

However, it is nonsense to waste one's time upon such people. They are creatures who are unable to suppress their envy; but their offence is, that they *have the audacity to envy*. What should we

say to the jack-ass if we were to discover him envying the race-horse? I say of Gourlay and Masters, as Swift said of the envious reptiles of his day: They are my *fellow creatures*, and so is a louse.

One cannot help admiring the condescension, the excessive kindness, the signal charity of the press; the base London press, upon this occasion. "The St. James's Chronicle" has really behaved in a manner worthy of the occasion, and of the country; but there are others (oh! how exquisitely base) who, not daring to censure, in their own name, kindly take in and circulate the detractions of the vermin above-mentioned. Now, there was no newspaper to do the like of this in America, when I there introduced the Swedish turnip. There was one man (and to our shame he was an Englishman), who could not endure the praises which all parties are bestowing upon me. He published in a newspaper, that he himself had introduced the plant *thirty years before*. "This may be true," said the Americans, "you might bring it into some single spot of our country; but it was reserved for Mr. COBBETT to give us practical demonstration upon the sub-

ject, and to make the cultivation "a matter of national utility." It was not necessary for me to lay the lash upon the envious reptile. The press of America justly estimated his baseness, and laid the lash on for me. Not so the press of the Jews and Jobbers. That has a score of its own to pay off; and in the effecting of this purpose, it is totally regardless of any mischief that it may do to the country.

This base press lent its aid, for a while, to the wretched fellow who said that he discovered the mode of making straw bonnets, like those of Leghorn, *twenty years ago!* The press grew ashamed of this man. It found that this was a thing that it could not fight with. What this press will do next year or the year after, I cannot imagine; for we shall see plantations of Locust all over this kingdom; and we shall see a total cessation of importation of Leghorn hats and bonnets. It is a pity that the Jews and Jobbers who own the press, cannot get their necks all into one; for then one razor or one bit of rope may put an end to the mortification of them all in one moment.

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My acorns and nuts are arrived from Liverpool. I have not had



time to examine them yet. Before the appearance of my next Register I shall ; and then I shall be able to say whether I can offer any of them for sale, with confidence that they will grow ; and also what will be the price.

### JOSEPH SWANN.

ON the day before Christmas-day, a gentleman, who was so good as to go for the purpose, from Liverpool, carried five pounds to Chester gaol for SWANN, and fifteen pounds fifteen shillings to his wife at Stockport. Those gentlemen who were so good as to join me in the subscribing of this money, will be happy to hear, that SWANN is in good health, and that his wife and children are in the same state. The time of his imprisonment expires next July.

THOSE persons who may want to engage platters and knitters to teach children in parishes, or who may want to send young persons to Bury St. Edmunds to be taught, will be pleased to apply to Messrs. COBBING and Co. of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

### MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 27th Dec. being the last of the six succeeding Nov. 15.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat .....	53	10
Rye .....	36	4
Barley .....	28	0
Oats .....	21	4
Beans .....	34	8
Peas .....	34	6

*Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.*

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 27th December.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat .. 8,548 for 25,862	12	7	Average, 60	6	
Barley .. 4,285 .....	6,868	5	7 .....	32	0
Oats .. 7,585 .....	9,323	11	1 .....	24	7
Rye .... 32 .....	79	5	7 .....	49	6
Beans .. 1,450 .....	2,747	9	10 .....	37	10
Peas .... 1,615 .....	3,029	9	6 .....	37	6

Quarters of English Grain, &c. arrived Coastwise, from Dec. 29, 1823, to Jan. 3, 1824 inclusive.

Wheat.. 3,705	Pease..... 695
Barley.... 2,491	Tares..... —
Malt .... 1,370	Linseed.... —
Oats.... 2,153	Rape .....
Rye .....	Brank .....
Beans.... 628	Mustard.... —

Various Seeds, 304 ; and Hemp, 12 qrs.—Flour, 2,605 sacks.

From Ireland.—Oats, 3,690 qrs.  
Foreign.—Oats, 400; Tares, 5;  
Linseed, 1,655; Rapeseed, 135;  
and Brank, 125 qrs.

Friday, Jan. 2.—The arrivals of this week are only moderate, as the wind continues contrary and boisterous. Wheat is dull and hardly maintains Monday's prices. Barley, Beans, and Peas, fully support last quotations. Prime Oats obtain rather more money, and other sorts sell better. Flour is unaltered.

Monday, Jan. 5.—The boisterous state of the weather occasioned our supplies last week to be very small. This morning there is a moderate fresh arrival of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, with very little Grain fresh in from more distant parts. The top price of Flour being established at 60s. per sack, has occasioned an increased demand for Wheat, and this article is advanced 2s. to 3s. per quarter, on the prices of this day se'nnight.

Barley has found buyers readily, and at rather more money. Beans are further advanced 1s. per qr. Peas for boiling are 1s. per quarter higher, and such as are non-boilers are greatly in demand for grinding. Grey Peas are 1s. per qr. dearer. Rye is not at present in demand. Oats are advanced 1s. per quarter since last Monday, but the sale is not brisk at the rise.

Wheat, red, (old) . . . . 52s. to 65s.  
—— white, (old) . . . . 58s. — 74s.  
—— red, (new) . . . . 42s. — 48s.  
—— fine . . . . . 50s. — 54s.  
—— superfine . . . . 56s. — 60s.  
—— white, (new) . . 46s. — 50s.  
—— fine . . . . . 52s. — 60s.  
—— superfine . . . . 62s. — 66s.

Flour, per sack . . . . 54s. to 60s.  
—— Seconds . . . . . 48s. — 53s.  
—— North Country . . 44s. — 48s.

### SEEDS, &c.

*Price on board Ship as under.*

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	58	100
—— white, ditto.. ditto ..	63	96
—— red, English, ditto ..	60	110
—— white, ditto.. ditto ..	75	105
Rye Grass . . . . . per qr..	16	36
Turnip, new, white.. per bush.	10	12
—— red & green .. ditto..	10	14
—— yellow Swedes ditto..	9	11
Mustard, white . . . . . ditto..	7	11
—— brown . . . . . ditto..	8	14
Carraway . . . . . per cwt	50	52
Coriander . . . . . ditto ..	10	12
Saufoin . . . . . per qr..	28	39
Trefoil . . . . . per cwt	17	35
Ribgrass . . . . . ditto ..	15	34
Canary, common .. per qr..	38	40
—— fine . . . . . ditto ..	42	52
Tares . . . . . per bush.	5	8
—— Foreign . . . . . ditto ..	3	4
Hempseed . . . . . per qr..	44	48
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign . . . . . ditto ..	36	45
—— fine English		
for sowing . . . . . ditto ..	46	54
Rapeseed, new, per last	26l.	to 28l.
Linseed Oil Cake, 13l. to 13l. 13s. per		
1,000.		
Rape Cake, 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s. per ton.		



## COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

WHEAT.	s. d.	s. d.
Uxbridge, per load ....	12l. 0s.	18l. 10s.
Aylesbury, ditto .....	11l. 0s.	16l. 0s.
Newbury .....	51 0	— 69 0
Reading .....	50 0	— 77 0
Henley .....	48 0	— 74 0
Banbury .....	44 0	— 58 0
Devizes .....	36 0	— 69 0
Warminster .....	42 0	— 68 0
Sherborne .....	0 0	— 0 0
Dorchester, per load ...	12l. 0s.	17l. 5s.
Exeter, per bushel ....	7 6	— 8 9
Lewes .....	0 0	— 0 0
Guildford, per load ....	14l. 0s.	17l. 10s.
Winchester, ditto ....	12l. 0s.	18l. 0s.
Basingstoke .....	42 0	— 73 0
Chelmsford, per load ..	12l. 10s.	16l. 0s.
Yarmouth .....	0 0	— 0 0
Hungerford .....	46 0	— 68 0
Lynn .....	0 0	— 0 0
Horncastle .....	50 0	— 57 0
Stamford .....	48 0	— 60 0
Northampton .....	49 0	— 56 0
Truro, 24 galls. to a bush.	21 9	— 0 0
Swansea, per bushel ....	8 0	— 0 0
Nottingham .....	56 0	— 0 0
Derby, 34 quarts to bush.	54 0	— 66 0
Newcastle .....	46 0	— 66 0
Dalkeith, per boll * ....	21 0	— 35 0
Haddington, ditto* ....	24 0	— 35 0

\* The Scotch boll for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester.

Liverpool, Dec. 30.—The spirit of speculation having most materially abated, there was very little business done here in the Corn Trade during the past week, and the market of this day having been

very thinly attended either by town or country dealers, the sales of any article were so limited, as to leave the prices of last Tuesday nominally the same as last advised.

WHEAT, per 70lbs.	s. d.	s. d.
English 7 9 to 10 6		
Scotch 7 9 — 10 6		
Welch 7 9 — 10 6		
Irish 7 0 — 9 0		
Foreign 0 0 — 0 0		
BARLEY, per 60lbs.	s. d.	s. d.
English 4 6 — 4 9		
Scotch 4 6 — 4 9		
Welch 4 6 — 4 9		
Irish 0 0 — 0 0		
MALT.	s. d.	s. d.
Per 9 gal. 7 0 — 8 9		
OATS, per 45lbs.	s. d.	s. d.
English 3 4 — 3 8		
Scotch 3 4 — 3 8		
Welch 3 4 — 3 8		
Irish 3 2 — 3 6		
BEANS, per qr.	s. d.	s. d.
English 40 0 — 45 0		
Scotch 33 0 — 48 0		
PEASE, per qr.	s. d.	s. d.
Boiling 44 0 — 48 0		
Grey 32 0 — 38 0		
FLOUR, per 280lbs.	s. d.	s. d.
English 49 0 — 53 0		
Irish per 280lbs. 47 0 — 51 0		
OATMEAL, 240lbs.	s. d.	s. d.
English 30 0 — 33 0		
Scotch 28 0 — 32 0		
Irish 27 0 — 29 0		
INDIAN CORN per quar.	s. d.	s. d.
36 0 — 40 0		
RAPE SEED, per last £24. to £25.	s. d.	s. d.

Imported into Liverpool, from the 23d to the 29th December 1823 inclusive: — Wheat, 937; Oats, 4982; Barley, 230; and Beans, 150 quarters. Oatmeal, 400 packs, per 240 lbs. Flour, 1152 sacks.

Bristol, Jan. 3.—Good Wheat, either New or Old sells freely at this place, and there is a good demand for best Malting Barley. Other kinds of Grain sell rather heavy.—Best Wheat from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 5s. to 6s. 9d.; Best Barley, 4s. to 4s. 3d.; inferior ditto, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 9d.; Beans, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Oats, 2s. to 2s. 10d.; and Malt, 4s. 6d. to 7s. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

*Ipswich*, Jan. 3.—We had to-day a large supply of both Wheat and Barley, but not many Peas or Beans. Prices were higher, as follow:—Old Wheat, none; New ditto, 48s. to 65s.; Barley, 26s. to 34s.; Beans, 35s. to 37s.; Peas, 31s.; and Oats, 22s. to 24s. per quarter.

*Wisbech*, Jan. 3.—Though our market was rather dull in the sale of Wheat, yet the prime dry samples fetched much the same as last week, say from 56s. to 58s. per qr.; inferior sorts rather lower; Oats were rather brisk at from 1s. to 13d. per stone; Beans stationary.

*Wakefield*, Jan. 2.—We have a large arrival of Wheat and Barley, but not much of other kinds of Grain. It being a holiday market, very few buyers attended, and the best samples of New and Old Wheat are dull at last week's prices; inferior samples are full 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower. Oats and Shelling Barley support last week's prices. The finest samples of South Barley are 1s. per quarter higher; but other sorts are dull at last week's prices. In new and old Beans, Malt, Flour, Rape-seed, &c. no alteration.

*Malton*, Jan. 3.—Some advance has taken place this week, and all sorts of Grain more in demand. Prices nearly as follow:—Wheat, 60s. to 68s. per quarter, five stone

per bushel. Barley, 28s. to 35s. per quarter. Oats, 11d. to 12d. per stone.

## COUNTRY

### CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

*Norwich Castle Meadow*, Jan. 3.—There was a very short supply of Fat Beasts here to-day; good Scots were much in demand; a large show of Land Stock, which obtained rather better prices than last week. A few pens of good fat Sheep went off readily at 43s. a head; Hoggetts, 20s. to 23s. a head.

*Horncastle*, Jan. 3.—Beef 5s. to 6s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton 4d. to 5d.; Pork 5d. to 6d.; and Veal 6d. to 7d. per lb.

*Bristol*, Jan. 1.—Beef at 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton 5d. to 5½d.; and Pork 4d. to 4½d. per lb. sinking offal.

*Malton*, Jan. 3.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef 4d. to 6½d.; Mutton 4d. to 5½d.; Pork 4d. to 5d.; and Veal 4½d. to 6½d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 13½d. to 14½d. per lb.; Salt ditto, 46s. per firkin. Fat Pigs, with head and feet on, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.; stripped for salting, 5s. to 5s. 3d. per stone.

At *Morpeth* market on Wednesday, there was a short supply of



Cattle and Sheep; being little demand, prices continued much the same.—Beef from 4s. 3d. to 5s.; and Mutton 4s. to 5s. per stone, sinking offals.

City, 7 January 1824.

### BACON.

If the cause were not known, it would be surprising to see the dealers go on importing Bacon at the present high prices, when they know that an advance must take place in this market to enable them to make a profit upon the prices which they are giving on board. On board, 50s. to 51s.; Landed, 52s. to 54s. Pork, landed, 44s. to 50s. This article is very dull: it is always a precarious trade.

### BUTTER.

This article has been steady of late: prices are quite high enough; and there seems no inclination to let them go down.—On board: Carlow, 90s. to 92s.—Belfast, 90s.—Dublin, 86s.—Waterford, 85s. to 86s.—Cork, 86s.—Limerick, 84s.—Landed: Carlow, 88s. to 94s.—Belfast, 90s.—Dublin, 80s. to 86s.—Cork, 84s. to 85s.—Limerick, 84s.—Dutch, 90s. to 100s.

### CHEESE.

Prices continue about the same as for some weeks past: fine cheese of every kind is scarce.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb Loaf is stated at from 7d. to 9½d.

### SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 5.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton.....	3	8	—	4 6
Veal.....	5	4	—	6 0
Pork.....	4	0	—	5 0
Beasts ...	2,490		Sheep ...	17,530
Calves ....	200		Pigs .....	210

### NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	6	to	3 6
Mutton.....	2	8	—	3 8
Veal.....	4	0	—	6 0
Pork.....	3	4	—	5 4

### LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	4	to	3 8
Mutton.....	2	8	—	3 8
Veal.....	3	4	—	6 8
Pork.....	3	4	—	5 8

### POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.

Ware .....	£ 2	5	to	£ 3	15
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	0
Chats.....	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0
Onions..	0s. 0d.	—	0s. 0d.	per bush.	

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£ 2	5	to	£ 3	5
Middlings.....	1	10	—	2	0
Chats.....	1	10	—	0	0
Common Red..	2	10	—	3	0
Onions..	0s. 0d.	—	0s. 0d.	per bush.	

**HAY and STRAW, per Load.***Smithfield.*—Hay....80s. to 105s.

Straw...32s. to 40s.

Clover 100s. to 126s.

*St. James's.*—Hay....63s. to 110s.

Straw...36s. to 48s.

Clover...84s. to 110s.

*Whitechapel.*—Hay....84s. to 110s.

Straw...38s. to 46s.

Clover 110s. to 130s.

**HOPS.**

*Maidstone, Jan 1.*—We still have the same account of the Hop trade, in which there is so little doing that we cannot quote prices.

*Worcester, Dec. 27.*—The number of pockets weighed from Dec. 25,

1822, to Dec. 25, 1823, was 5562 Old, and four tumps of New. Not one New pocket of Worcester Hops has been sold in this market this season! The number of pockets of Hops weighed during the preceding year, was Old, 19,949; New, 2758. The trade is at present rather dull; prices as follow: 1818, 50s. to 63s. fine; 1819, 70s. to 100s. ditto; 1820, 58s. to 90s. ditto; 1821, 75s. to 105s. ditto; 1822, 140s. to 175s. ditto.

**COAL MARKET, Jan. 2.***Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.*

48½ Newcastle....8½..36s. 6d. to 45s. 6d.

12½ Sunderland...2 ..39s. 6d.—41s. 0d.

Worcester...  
Maidstone...  
St. James's...  
Whitechapel...

Worcester...  
Maidstone...  
St. James's...  
Whitechapel...

Worcester...  
Maidstone...  
St. James's...  
Whitechapel...

Prices continue about the same as for some weeks past: fine  
1818—Dutch 20s. to 100s.  
1819—Dutch 20s. to 100s.  
1820—Dutch 20s. to 100s.  
1821—Dutch 20s. to 100s.  
1822—Dutch 20s. to 100s.

**CHEESE.**

Prices continue about the same as for some weeks past: fine